

THE SENATE CHANGES

In the Wilson Tariff Bill Make It More Obnoxious.

DEMOCRATS WHO ARE DISPLEASED.

Mr. Springer Says the House Will Never Agree to the Senate Amendments of the Woolen Schedule. Senator Bruce Not Entirely Satisfied. Hill and Gorman Refuse to Talk. Ex-Speaker Reed Says It is Worse Than the House Bill--The Free Raw Material Theory of the Democrats is Ignored.

[For a report of the changes made by the senate committee in the Wilson bill see page 7.]

WASHINGTON, March 8.--The proceedings of the senate committee on finance to-day were in the main informal. Copies of the bill were handed to all the members and the Republicans who had not had a previous opportunity to see it glanced through it cursorily. There was some discussion of time for consideration of the bill by the full committee, the Republican members saying they would desire a reasonable period, and the Democratic members expressed themselves as willing to grant that without cavil. Saturday next, at 10:30 a. m., was set for the next meeting, when the Republicans, having had an opportunity to examine the details of the bill, will probably be able to say what time they will require. It is considered probable that they will ask for an entire week after the next meeting day and possibly more. The Democratic members say that whatever delay may occur hereafter will be chargeable to the Republicans and they must assume the responsibility.

Senator Allison remarked in committee upon several changes in the bill revealed by the hasty inspection he was enabled to give it, and commented favorably upon some of the changes in the administrative features.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the tariff sub-committee, was of the opinion that it would be shown that the bill would produce revenue of about \$170,000,000 on \$180,000,000 without taking into account the increased amount which would be the result of the reductions in tariff rates made.

Senator Caffery, who with his late colleague, Senator White, had led the fight for a sugar duty, expressed himself as satisfied in a modified degree with the action of the committee.

NOT ALTOGETHER PLEASED.

Senator Bruce is not altogether satisfied with the bill, but will no doubt support the measure after trying to have it amended in some particulars. Those of us, said the Ohio senator, who are anxious to see a bill pass which will repeal the McKinley law are greatly encouraged, though the bill is not out of the woods yet. We have hopes of it passing and it is possible that it will still be placed in better shape. It is certainly in more favorable form for becoming a law than it was a few weeks ago.

Senator Hill declined to say anything on the bill until he made his speech.

Senator Gorman said he had not examined the bill and only knew a few changes. "We cannot say much about the bill," he added, "until we ascertain what has been done. I learn that a duty has been put on iron ore. It remains to be seen whether sufficient corresponding increases have been made in the iron schedule, and on that point I am not informed."

The Populist senators are reticent, saying they have been more interested in the silver debate than in the tariff bill.

MR. REED'S OPINION.

Ex-Speaker Reed, the Republican head of the ways and means committee, said: "The bill is much worse than it was when it left the house, and it is much more important for the interest of the country that it should be beaten. The poor little idea on which Mr. Wilson sought to justify his action has disappeared. Free raw material for New England has vanished."

Representative Whiting, (Dem.) of the committee, said: "I think the bill is an improvement on the one passed by the house. The bill seems to be more nearly in the interests of consumers."

Representative Burrows, (Rep.) of the committee, said: "When the bill passed the house I did not suppose it possible it could be made more offensive by the senators. But they have accomplished that result. The senate committee has abandoned the doctrine of free raw material by placing a duty on coal, iron ore and other articles which the house committee regarded as the very foundation of tariff reform, and supplemented this action by lowering duties on manufactured products."

Representative Bynum, (Dem.) of the committee: "I do not think there will be any serious difficulty in the two houses agreeing upon any differences that may occur."

Representative Hopkins, (Rep.) of the committee, said: "The senate committee seems to have surrendered to the trusts. The effect of this bill will be to relieve the foreign manufacturers and importers of the burdens imposed upon them by the McKinley bill and place the tax on the American wage worker."

Representative Montgomery, (Dem.) of Kentucky: "The extension of the bonding period to eight years will give general satisfaction to the distillers, but the outlay is limited to too short a period."

SPRINGER DOESN'T LIKE IT.

Mr. Springer (Dem.), the chairman of the ways and means committee of the last house, is very much displeased at the action of the finance committee in restoring the duty on woolen goods. "So far as wool and the woolen goods are concerned," said he, "I thought that had been settled by the American people. A free wool bill was passed by the last Congress and specifically endorsed by the national convention at Chicago. Here is a pledge made in terms which it is now proposed to violate it. The house will never agree to it nor the duties on coal and iron ore."

The Louisiana representative did not share in the general opinion that the sugar interests had secured exceptional concessions by the senate tariff bill.

SOME OF THE CHANGES.

The senate bill makes the collectors of internal revenue the officers in

charge of the collectors of income taxes, instead of the deputy collectors, as provided in the Wilson bill. The right of appeal against imposition of unjust taxes is retained, but the final decision rest with the commissioners of internal revenue, and not the secretary of the treasury as provided in the house bill. The order in which banks, trust and insurance companies are taxed is somewhat changed, all of these institutions being included under general heads instead of separately. The following new paragraph to the tax is inserted:

"Provided that dividends or interest accruing to states, counties or municipalities, and dividends, interest or annuities accruing to corporations or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes, or to any trustee or other fiduciary, on stocks, shares, funds or securities held solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes, or salaries due to the state, county or municipal officers, shall not be subject to such tax or deduction."

In taxing salaries of employees of corporations the house bill makes it the duty of the corporation to pay the tax of each employee and then deduct it from their salaries. The senate bill relieves corporations from becoming the taxpayers for its employees and compels the latter to make direct payments to the collector.

The entire section requiring private corporations to notify revenue collectors of all dividends, profits, etc., declared, is stricken out. This does not relieve the corporations from the tax but does away with the burden of notifying the collector every time dividends or profits are divided.

This section making it perjury to falsify any proceeding under the income tax is stricken out.

THE FREE LIST.

The free list is not so much changed as had been supposed it would be and the abstractions from it are far more numerous than the additions. The date when the free list shall go into effect is changed from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894.

Apples of all kinds are stricken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list, as are also beef, mutton and pork and bonecase suitable for use in de-colorizing sugar. Bituminous coal, shale, coal, slack and coke are transferred to the dutiable list, leaving anthracite on the free list. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, are added to the free list. Iron ore is taken from the free list. Sugars are to be moved to the dutiable list.

There is a touch of reciprocity or relation in a proviso attached to the paragraph admitting plows, harrows, harvesters and other agricultural implements free, the proviso being to the effect that all the articles mentioned in this paragraph, "when imported from any country which lays an import duty on like articles coming from the United States, are subject to duties existing prior to the passage of this act."

The administrative features of the bill are substantially identical with those of the house bill. This insures the extensive changes from the present law, as the house bill makes a comprehensive revision of the entire administration system.

GOV. WAITE'S WAR.

He Has an Interesting Situation on His Hands at Denver.

DENVER, COL., March 8.--The city police is massed at the city hall to-night under orders from Police Commissioners Orr and Martin, upon whom Governor Waite yesterday served notices of removal, to prevent their successors, Dennis Mullins and S. D. Barnes, appointed to-day, from taking possession of the offices. It is believed the governor intended to call out the militia if necessary, to install the new commissioners in office.

Wells, Taylor & Wells, counsel for Orr and Martin, to-night secured from Judge Graham a temporary writ of injunction restraining Governor Waite from calling out the militia, restraining Mayor Van Horn from arming a posse of men to assist in forcing commissioners Orr and Martin out of their offices, and restraining the governor's new appointees from taking their seats.

The bill recites that Orr and Martin have for many months held peaceful possession of their offices, and have performed well and faithfully their duties.

It goes on to say the governor without cause has formed the intention of calling out the militia to force Orr and Martin from their offices; it charges the mayor with declaring that he will arm a posse to aid the militia in unlawful work, and it states further that if such a course is pursued, bloodshed will be inevitable. Writs were served to all the interested parties this evening. The governor was wild with rage. He arranged, it is said, to pounce down on the headquarters to-night and forcibly take possession.

"These men have got to go," he said. At the city hall where there is no outsign of concern, the force is in readiness and well prepared to resist any attack which the conspirators may make. Chief Kellogg is in charge. Sheriff Burchinal has a large force of deputies who will assist in preventing the new commissioners from taking forcible possession.

GOT TOO INTIMATE.

John Y. McKane a Little Too Friendly With His Keeper.

NEW YORK, March 8.--Keeper John Durken, under whose charge convict John Y. McKane was placed in the tailor shop in Sing Sing prison, was transferred to-day to another department of the prison. McKane had become much attached to Durken during the week he has been in prison, and it is said that the growing intimacy between the convict and his keeper was the prime cause of the latter's transfer. The affair has caused a great deal of comment among the prison officials.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The dedication of the Chicamunga and Chattanooga military park has been postponed until September, 1895.

Thirty-one Democrats were arrested last night in Pittsburgh for illegal voting in the recent election. More arrests are to follow.

C. C. Gaer, Grand Commander Knights Templar, of Pennsylvania, and a thirty-third degree Mason, is dangerously ill from spinal meningitis at Pittsburgh.

An anti-missionary riot has taken place at Huchow in the province of Che-Kiang, China. The missionaries stood firm and the rioter withdrew. There was no blood shed.

COUGHLIN ACQUITTED.

End of One of the Most Noted Trials in Criminal Annals.

A REMARKABLE SCENE IN COURT.

Occurs When the Verdict is Rendered.

Touching Incident Between Husband and Wife--Cheers by the People in the Court Room--The History of the Case Recalled--The Murder of Dr. Cronin and the Trial and Conviction of the Alleged Conspirators--Coughlin Proves an Alibi on His Second Trial.

CHICAGO, March 8.--The happiest man on earth at 4:35 o'clock this afternoon was Dan Coughlin. When the clerk read out the words: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Dan Coughlin, not guilty," a warm flush went over his face which before had been of a deadly white. He half rose on his chair and was the next instant pushed back by Attorney Davis, the law partner of Mr. Donahue, who has stoutly defended him throughout the long trial. It was a push that almost swept the happy man off his feet. Newspaper men, old-time friends of the prisoner before his trouble, came upon him in a body and nearly wrung his hand off. "It's all right, boys. All right," gasped Coughlin, as he reached for three or four hands at once. "It's all right, boys; I won't forget you. You treated me all right."

Then the prisoner worked his way up to the jury box and shook hands with as many of the men as he could reach. Just as he was directly behind Judge Tuthill's chair, a cry of "make way there; open up a passage; make way," was heard, and two stalwart bailiffs pushed through the crowd, and close behind them, her hat awry, her veil half up and gasping with sobs that choked her, came Mrs. Coughlin. Dan was striding to liberty as though he were seven league boots.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

"Dan, come back, here's your wife," called fifty voices, and Coughlin retraced his steps.

Just at the foot of the little flight of steps leading up to the judge's rostrum he met his wife. The woman gave an incoherent cry, her arms went up, fastening themselves around her husband's neck, and then she gave way utterly. She only said "Dan, oh, Dan," but nowhere, not even in Dan Coughlin's heart, was there such joy as in the bosom of this little woman who was clasped tight against her husband's heart and felt him hers again. Coughlin bent his big blonde head until his mustache swept her cheek, and then the two rocked to and fro until the woman was able to stifle her emotion, and then she was led away by Coughlin's father, who was happy enough to dance a jig, but gave his entire attention to his hat, which he kept putting on and taking off with marvelous rapidity. In a few minutes he, with Mrs. Coughlin, who by this time was radiant, left the room.

Attorney Daniel Donohoe, who had, with ex-Judge Wing, defended the prisoner, was the recipient of a shower of congratulations from friends and fellow-attorneys.

"It is just as I expected," he said. "The verdict could not have been otherwise. I will acknowledge that it was an agreeable surprise to me, however, to get a verdict this afternoon."

Neither Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Bottom nor Associate Prosecutor Scanlan would express an opinion as to the verdict.

When the verdict was rendered a great shout went up from the crowd in the court room. Hats were thrown high in the air, handkerchiefs were waved and cheer after cheer broke upon the air, and a mad rush was made for the doors by those anxious to tell the news to the crowds without. Judge Tuthill, his face aflame at the breach of court etiquette, demanded silence, and bailiffs vigorously pounded for order, but it took a considerable time for the enthusiasm of the crowd to subside.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The Coughlin trial has been one of the most noteworthy in the criminal annals of the country. Like the former Cronin trial it has been replete with sensations and of remarkable duration. Daniel Coughlin, an ex-city detective, was charged with complicity in the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin, a prominent Irish physician. Cronin was well known in one faction of the Clan-na-Gael, and it was to members of an opposing faction that his murder was charged. At the former trial Dan Coughlin, Martin Burke and Patrick O'Sullivan were convicted of the murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. The two latter died in prison and the present defendant secured a new trial.

Dr. Cronin disappeared on the evening of May 4, 1889. After a protracted search his body, mutilated and decomposed, was found in a catch basin in the northern part of the city. In the same section of the city stands the little Carlson cottage, where the theory of the prosecution placed the murder.

In the present trial, after five weeks' work, the jury was accepted on December 5 last. Before the jury was completed several sensations were sprung in the shape of charges against jurymen and three men who had been accepted were excused from service. On December 11 the case was opened.

THE TRIAL.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys Bottom and Kickum Scanlan conducted the case for the state, with ex-Judge Wing and Attorney Donahue for the defense. One of the most important witnesses to appear for the prosecution was Mrs. Andrew Foy, wife of a bricklayer. Mrs. Foy told of being present at numerous conferences between the defendant and her husband and claimed to have heard numerous conversations between them and other men which pointed to a conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin. Her story was sensational in the extreme, but the defense introduced testimony to show that Mrs. Foy had written to a former attorney for the defense, threatening to tell a damaging story unless she be liberally rewarded. Her sanity also was called

into question and her intense hatred for her husband, to whom her testimony was most damaging, was shown.

An attempted corroborator of Mrs. Foy's story was made. Mrs. Susie Horton was called and testified that she saw Foy and Coughlin together on May 12, 1889, near the Carlson cottage.

The defense, however, introduced testimony to show that on the day in question Mrs. Horton was sadly intoxicated. A new and sensational witness was introduced by the state in the person of Frank Bardeen, an electrical engineer. In May, 1889, he was employed at the Edgewater electric light plant by which the wagon bearing the remains of Dr. Cronin was assumed by the prosecution to have gone.

CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL.

Bardeen said that about 2 o'clock on the morning of May 5, he heard a wagon passing. He turned on an electric search light which was fixed above the door and in the glare he saw, he said, a wagon in which was a large chest or trunk. Behind the wagon walked two men, he claimed that one of them he identified as Coughlin. Bardeen's testimony was savagely attacked by the defense. It was shown that no train ran at the hour he said he left Edgewater the morning after he saw the wagon, and evidence was introduced to show that no moon was visible on the night in question, although he swore positively that he first saw the wagon and men by moonlight.

Much medical testimony was introduced by the defense to prove that Dr. Cronin's death might have resulted from disease, and not from the wounds found on his body, but its principal effort was directed towards establishing an alibi. Three witnesses swore to having seen Coughlin during the evening when he was supposed to have been engaged in the killing, and their testimony was unshaken. Several days were consumed by the state in rebuttal evidence, and lengthy speeches were made by counsel. Throughout the long trial the most intense interest has been manifested. The court room has daily been thronged by spectators.

NO FURTHER TROUBLE.

Everything Quiet in the Kanawha Coal Region--The Miners' Union Repudiates the Rioters--One Company of Soldiers Withdrawn.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 8.--Everything is quiet at Eagle and company K is back home. The other two companies are still upon the field and will remain there indefinitely. Some excitement was caused this morning. The C. & O. issued an order forbidding crowds to ride on their freight trains. At Fayette station about 200 boarded a freight and the conductor and crew could do nothing with them, so the deputy sheriff at Eagle was wired to. He took a posse up to Fayette and arrived with Winchester on a special engine, but the strikers disbursed without trouble and the freight proceeded.

A committee from the United Federation of Mine Workers of the United States waited on Major Banks, who, in this connection, reports as follows to General Holly:

To the Adjutant General.

Sir:--I have the honor to report that a committee representing the organized miners of this district waited on me last evening, disclaiming any connection with the recent riotous acts and declaring themselves as an organization and as individuals for law and order, and offering to assist the sheriff in every way possible that could be expected of the ordinary citizen. I said to them that we were here to support the sheriff and would carry out any of his instructions; that we had no power of our own; that the law must be respected, and the sooner it was respected, the sooner the military would be withdrawn. The representatives were Mr. Ferry, who is president of the district, and Mr. Kinney, a member of the organization. Mr. Ferry is also a member of the executive committee of the United States, and no doubt has great influence with them. I suggested they would publish a card in the papers disclaiming any connection with the rioters and pledging themselves as on the side of law and order, which they agreed to do.

W. H. BANKS, Major Commanding.

It is thought that this action will do more than anything else to conclude the strike. The operators are hopeful and every one looks for a speedy wind-up of the strike.

A. H. Ratcliffe, the man who was sent to Eagle last Sunday in charge of a posse to arrest Wyant, became engaged in a drunken brawl at Sewell last night and shot Sandy Thompson through the breast. A warrant has been issued for him.

MAY NOT APPEAL.

The Personal Liberty Case Before the Minneapolis Court.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 8.--Fred D. Underwood and John H. Hickman, the "Soo" officials did not appear in the municipal court this afternoon to answer to the charge of violating the "personal liberty" law preferred by Charles Bach, of the International Association of Machinists.

Instead, one of the attorneys for the road appeared and filed a demurrer to the complaint. In the demurrer the facts as alleged in the complaint are admitted, and the only question is in regard to the constitutionality of the law. The argument on the demurrer is set for March 27 at 2 p. m., and the new move of the Soo officials indicates that unless the decision is favorable to them the case will be appealed.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Three Men Killed on the Lehigh Valley Road--Caused by Low Water.

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 8.--The boiler of a locomotive on the Lehigh Valley railroad exploded at Tannery this evening, killing three men. Patrick Dugan, the engineer in charge, stopped his engine at Tannery and went into the telegraph office for orders. During his absence the locomotive was blown to pieces. The three men who were on the engine were killed. Their names are as follows: John Lennay, fireman; Edward Fox, brakeman; John Dettor, brakeman. All were new hands, having taken the places of brotherhood men in the late strike. The cause of the explosion was low water in the boiler.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. Take Simmons Liver regulator in time for dyspepsia, biliousness, and all diseases of the liver.

THE IRISH PEOPLE

Appealed to by Redmond, Harrington and Kenny

TO RENEW THEIR OWN STRUGGLE

For National Government and to Place No Confidence in the New Premier Who Was Taken from the House of Lords--Gladstone's Resignation, They Allege, is Part of a Scheme to Abandon Home Rule. The Parnellite Wing of the Irish Party Urged to Organize--A Strong Document.

LONDON, March 8.--The Associated Press agent in this city has received from Mr. John Redmond, M. P. for the city of Waterford, an address to the Irish people, which will be published in Dublin to-morrow morning. It says:

"FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:--A crisis has arisen in the fortunes of our country which makes it imperative upon the men who struggled three years ago under Mr. Parnell's leadership in Ireland to preserve unbroken that magnificent organization and brotherhood which he established among our race, to address you in advice and warning.

"Mr. Gladstone had declared that the retention of Mr. Parnell would reduce his own leadership of the Liberal party almost to a nullity, but his letter contained no threat of a resignation of his position and no hint or suggestion that he or the Liberal party would change their attitude on the question of home rule.

"In a moment of extreme weakness and panic Mr. Parnell was abandoned by a majority of his colleagues, and abandoned avowedly to maintain Mr. Gladstone's leadership and preserve the alliance with the Liberals.

"Many predictions that we predicted have already come to pass. Dissension and disorganization at home, apathy and indifference among the race abroad, have replaced one of the grandest and best disciplined political combinations that the world ever saw, and the honorable alliance with an English party, when it was in opposition and thirsting to attain office, upon a promise, of full justice to Ireland has degenerated, so far as the betrayers of Mr. Parnell were concerned, into a confederacy with the government. It was to retain Mr. Gladstone's services that Mr. Parnell was overthrown. His promise was the bond that has been offered on every political platform in Ireland during the past three years, whenever there was a question of doubt raised respecting the sincerity of the Liberals.

"We warn our fellow-countrymen that his retirement now from the leadership of the party can have origin only in a scheme to defeat the hopes of the Irish people by the abandonment of home rule, or by such compromise as can only be regarded by Ireland as an insult and mockery.

"The complacency with which the Liberal leaders received the rejection of the home rule bill by the house of lords was explained in speeches that promised agitation against the very existence of the house of lords itself when it extended its obstruction to an English measure. That vain boast ended in a miserable compromise with the lords upon English measures, and as if in very mockery of the hopes which have incited Ireland, the premier, whose continuance in office was the pledge of home rule, is cast aside, and a member of the house of lords appointed in his stead. In Lord Rosebery and the present cabinet we can have no confidence, and we warn our fellow countrymen to have none. They will concede just as much as Ireland extorts by the organization of her people and absolute and unfettered independence of English parties.

"Organize the forces of our race in support of the struggle for national government. Insist that the cause of Ireland be kept boldly to the front by those who speak in your behalf, and show the Irish representatives that you will tolerate no miserable compromise with your country's rights for the convenience of either English party; that you regard it nobler in your race and more befitting the dignity and honor of Ireland to continue, if necessary, a bitter struggle with both than to continue to be the scorn of one and the deluded dupes of the other."

The address is signed by Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Timothy Harrington and Mr. Joseph Edward Kenny.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN ROME.

An Attempt to Assassinate the Members of the Chamber of Deputies--The Latest Anarchist Outrage.

ROME, March 8.--A terrible explosion, said to be the work of anarchists, occurred here at 8 o'clock this evening. The explosion took place on the piazza Di Monte Citorio, near which stands the chamber of deputies. A session of the chamber had just been concluded, and it is believed that the bomb or infernal machine was exploded almost in front of the chamber of deputies.

The explosion shattered all the windows in its neighborhood, and at least two people were wounded.

A deafening report was heard immediately after the explosion and it attracted large crowds of people to the spot filling all the streets leading to the piazza Di Monte Citorio. The police immediately after the explosion swarmed to the spot in large numbers and, it is said, succeeded in making several important arrests.

Rome this evening is in a state of great excitement, and all sorts of rumors are in circulation, among them being the report that an attempt was made to blow up the chamber of deputies. It is also said that the police have obtained valuable information from one of the men taken into custody and that the authorities are in possession of evidence which would seem to point to a widespread conspiracy to cause explosions in Rome.

A. m.--Eight persons were wounded by last night's explosion, including one lady. Six of the wounded are in the hospital. Three of them are in a serious condition, and one of them is reported to be dying.

A mason named Polidori, who was slightly wounded, was put through a course of questions by the police, and

afterwards placed under arrest. The police believe him to be the man who threw the explosive.

A dispatch to the London Standard from Rome says: It is believed that the purpose of the perpetrators was to have the bomb exploded at the hour the debate in the chamber was expected to end and the deputies and ministers would be trooping out. It is probable that a massacre was frustrated by a simple incident, which is regarded as almost providential. Premier Crispi had begged the indulgence of the chamber to postpone his reply to questions under discussion on the ground that his voice had failed owing to a cold. The chamber thus adjourned earlier than was expected. The force of the explosion made a breach in the external masonry of the chamber of deputies.

The exceptional surveillance recently adopted by the authorities probably prevented the mischief from entering the chamber and causing a repetition of the Vaillant outrage in the French chamber.

The Piazza Monte Citorio is spattered with blood as far as the central obelisk.

Spanish Cabinet Crisis.

MADRID, March 8.--The cabinet has resigned, and the Queen Regent has charged Premier Sagasta with the work of reconstructing a new ministry. The cabinet resigned after an excited sitting which lasted seven hours, and which revealed the fact that a serious divergence of opinion existed among the members on the proposed economic and colonial reforms.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

An Irishman Fires Four Shots at an A. P. A. Organizer.

DALLAS, TEXAS, March 8.--An A. P. A. organizer named J. W. Hale, from Kansas City, reached here to-day and distributed a lot of anti-Catholic literature.

To-night at the Auditorium, Hale attempted to speak. After the audience had assembled and the hall was well filled with all sorts of citizens, an Irishman named Tom Duffy, before Hale had gotten far, suddenly sprang to his feet and drawing a revolver, fired four times in rapid succession. The shots went wild, and all missed Hale, but one struck a man in the audience named John Russell, in the neck, slightly wounding him. A panic ensued in the audience, but in the stampede down the stairway no one was hurt.

Hale loudly pounded the floor with his cane, and succeeded in restoring order. He then proceeded with his speech. Duffy was arrested and put in jail.

RIOT AT CLEVELAND.

Striking Bohemians Attack Italian Laborers and Put Them to Rout.

CLEVELAND, O., March 8.--Early in the week about forty Bohemian laborers employed by the contractors doing the preliminary work for a new bridge at Petrie street, in the outskirts of the city, went on a strike.

Early this morning a gang of Italian laborers of the same number appeared at the place to go to work.

A crowd of over one hundred Bohemians met the new workmen and viciously attacked them, using stones, clubs and fists. Heads were cut and bruised, and one Italian was knocked senseless. The Italians fled, and a policeman who arrived immediately after dispersed the Bohemians.

Youngstown's Mill Must Be Idle.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 8.--The conclusion of the amalgamated convention of the sixth district on the proposed change of the puddling rate was made public to-day. They were asked by the manufacturers to make a four dollar rate on puddling, a cut of 75 cents per ton.

The convention decided to make no change until April first when the present scale expires. All the mills in the district must remain idle until April 1st or be operated by non-union men.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer Friday night; winds becoming southerly.

For Ohio, fair and warmer; winds becoming southerly.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHWEP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 42 3 p. m. 53

9 a. m. 46 7 p. m. 51

12 m. 47 Weather--Fair.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

PART 12.

COUPON No. 5.

To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 5 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to

Art Portfolio Department,

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,

25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

*This coupon not good for "World's Fair Portfolio."

WORLD'S FAIR

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To secure this superb souvenir send or bring 5 coupons like this of different numbers with 10c in coin to